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All Parties' Chiefs to Confer on Crime

Aldo Moro Is Kidnapped, 5 Slain; Red Brigades Want Release of 15

By R. W. Apple Jr.

ROME, March 16 (UPI)—Aldo Moro, one of Italy's most influential politicians, was kidnapped this morning by leftist urban guerrillas who killed all five of his bodyguards in a bloody street ambush.

In a series of messages telephoned to news agencies, the Red Brigades, who have killed or maimed dozens of Italians in recent years, said they had "attacked the heart of the state" by seizing Mr. Moro, 61. Unless 15 Red Brigades leaders now on trial in Turin were freed within 48 hours, the message said, the hostage would be "finished off."

There was no official response from the new Christian Demo-

cratic government, which was plunged into crisis only one day after it was sworn into office. But most politicians considered it unlikely that Premier Giulio Andreotti would yield to the terrorists' demands, despite his close friendship with Mr. Moro.

A tenacious, low-key, meticulous politician with a gift for holding together fractious coalitions, Mr. Moro has served five times as Italy's premier. In October, 1976, he was elected leader of the Christian Democratic party, which has dominated politics here for 30 years, and he was considered the favorite to succeed Giovanni Leone as president when Mr. Leone's term ends in December.

Stunned by the kidnapping, the latest in a wave of such crimes in Western Europe in the last few years, but the first to involve a political leader of such eminence, the Italian Parliament moved rapidly today to a vote of confidence in Mr. Andreotti and his government.

Mr. Andreotti summoned leaders of all parties to a meeting tomorrow morning to map strategy. In one of the biggest security operations in Rome since World War II, tens of thousands of policemen and troops were deployed around the city in an effort to seal off escape routes. All major roads leading out of the city were patrolled by troops armed with machine guns. Dozens of roadblocks were set up, and helicopters joined the search.

To protest the kidnapping, trade unions called a general strike that closed department



SCENE OF ATTACK—Covered body of one of Aldo Moro's guards who was killed yesterday in Rome as Christian Democratic party chief was kidnapped. Black car in center belongs to Moro, the white one to his escorts.

stores, factories, theaters and some restaurants. The streets of Rome, normally the scene of domestic traffic jams, had an unearthly calm late this afternoon. Most trains were running late.

There were demonstrations in 39 cities and towns up and down the peninsula. More than 200,000 persons gathered in front of the Basilica of San Giovanni in the southern part of the capital to

hear partisan songs and listen to speeches from union leaders. Many demonstrators carried thick banners with small red flags attached, but there were no reports of violence.

Mr. Leone described the kidnapping as "a challenge to the state." Benigno Zaccagnini, secretary of the Christian Democratic party, termed it "a barbarous aggression." Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Com-

munist party, called it "part of a long-term assault on Italian democracy."

"We are at war," said Giovanni de Martino, the chief prosecutor, after returning from the scene of the kidnapping in Monte Mario, in northern Rome. "If this isn't war, what is?"

Last year, there were 78 kidnappings in Italy, according to official figures, and so far this year there have been 13. But most of the victims have been wealthy businessmen. Until today, the most dramatic political kidnapping had been the seizure of the son of Guido de Martino, president of the Socialist party, last year in Naples.

Political Motive

By striking at Mr. Moro—certainly one of this country's five most important politicians, and in the view of some, its most important—the Red Brigades apparently hoped to make a political point as well as to liberate their comrades.

The brigades reject the willings of the traditional left, especially the Communists, to cooperate in Republican government. And it was Mr. Moro who presided the right wing of his party to accept the 1976 election under which the Communists, for the first time in 30 years, constitute a formal part of the parliamentary majority.

This agreement ended a governmental crisis that began on Jan. 16 and produced the government sworn in yesterday. Even though the Communists gained no Cabinet positions, it was a clear step toward their goal of sharing governmental power.

The Red Brigades trial at Turin has been postponed until Monday. The Moro kidnapping makes it uncertain when the trial will resume.

The attack on Mr. Moro was obviously planned like a major military operation. For example, a flower vendor who sells his wares every morning near the former premier's house, was eliminated as a possible witness. The interior of his van, parked outside his house in another part of Rome, was slashed last night, according to the police.

Stolen Car Used

Mr. Moro left a local church at 9 a.m. after attending mass, sitting in the left rear seat of a government car with a driver and a bodyguard in the front seat. A car containing three carabinieri, on military police, followed close behind.

As it turned into a narrow road leading out of the luxurious residential neighborhood, Mr. Moro's automobile was blocked by another car, stolen earlier in the week from the Venezuelan Embassy. Inside were several gunmen. The bodyguards' vehicle was hit by a shot from the car of terrorists dressed in airline uniforms jumped out from behind some bushes outside a café.

Luciano Infelisi, the solicitor general, who is heading the investigation, quoted witnesses as reporting that 12 guerrillas were involved—11 men and one woman. The woman was described as about 25.

5 Guards Killed

Using automatic weapons, including a Czechoslovak weapon and what the police described as a "unusual" Soviet machine gun, the terrorists shot all five of the persons accompanying Mr. Moro. Four died instantly and the fifth died in a hospital. (The

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PLO Says Bombing Precedes Advance

Israeli Troops Said to Extend Occupation of South Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 16 (UPI)—Israel strengthened and extended its occupation of southern Lebanon today, capturing several key towns from Palestinian guerrillas and gaining control over about 10 per cent of the country.

No precise casualty figures were available after two days of heavy fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian guerrillas. Palestinian Liberation Organization officials estimated that 350 Israelis had been killed or wounded since the battles broke out at midnight Tuesday. They put the number of their own killed or wounded at 229, including 79 guerrillas and 150 civilians.

Repatriated Attack

Israel ordered the assault into southern Lebanon after Saturday's Palestinian guerrilla attack near Tel Aviv in which 34 Israelis were killed and 85 wounded. The Israeli command said that 11 Israeli soldiers were killed and 57 wounded in fighting yesterday.

PLO officials estimated that 60 Israeli Skyhawk, Mirage and F-4 fighter-bombers attacked guerrilla positions as Israeli ground forces advanced.

Israeli television quoted military sources as estimating that between 150 and 200 Palestinian guerrillas had been killed. Lebanese Premier Selim al-Hoss said that Lebanon would file an official complaint with the UN Security Council and call for a special session of the UN to discuss the Israeli attack.

The pro-Syrian as-Saiga guerrilla group threatened retaliation "into the heart of the Zionist entity."

Troops of the 30,000-man Arab League force in Lebanon were on alert. Syrian units of the force manned anti-aircraft weapons around the country. In the eastern Bekaa Valley, the southernmost Syrian outpost was only 18 kilometers from advancing Israeli troops.

In the southeast, leftist sources in Hasbaya said that the Israelis today captured the key towns of Rasbaya, al-Fukhjar and Kaoukba, 10 kilometers beyond the closest previous Israeli position on the occupied Golan Heights.

Measured from Israel's pre-1967 borders, Rasbaya, al-Fukhjar is 15 kilometers beyond the 10-kilometer limit that Israeli Prime Minister Begin set for the occupation and Kaoukba would be 4 kilometers beyond the limit.

With the capture of Hasbaya, Israel would gain almost total control of the southeast Arab region, which is known as Fatahland—after al-Fatah, the PLO's main guerrilla group.

The Israelis took Khiam, Ebel es-Saghl and Blat in the southeast sector yesterday.

Despite the Israeli advances, however, the Palestinians were clearly fighting a dogged rear-guard action, despite what their leaders termed "strategic withdrawals."

In the central sector, Israeli planes destroyed a key bridge between the towns of Jezzine and Aichiyeh, cutting a guerrilla supply route. They also drove inland from the border town of Taybe toward guerrilla positions at Qantara, Palestinian sources said, in an apparent bid to control access to an important bridge over the Litani River on a road that leads north to Nabatieh.

Throughout the region, the Israeli forces bombed and shelled pockets of Palestinian resistance. Guerrillas manned Sam-7 missiles and anti-aircraft batteries in defense against the Israeli planes.

Also in the central section of the border area, Israeli forces pushed west on an inland road, moving through the towns of Haddata, Hiris and Kabra on the main road from the central border area to the port of Tyre, Palestinian sources said.

In the western coastal region, Israeli planes bombed Tyre and the outskirts of the Rasbaya refugee camp south of the city, witnesses said.

Tyre was reported to be with-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Eyewitness Account From Lebanon

Panic, Resignation Among Those Fleeing

By Jonathan C. Randall

BEIRUT, Lebanon, March 16 (UPI)—They had been through it all before so many times—or at least they seemed to give that impression.

Lebanese civilians and Palestinian guerrillas were again re-

treating before the Israelis, but this time before their heaviest military offensive against Lebanon to date. Some reacted with panic, but most with resignation.

The pattern, visible in this mountain village five miles from the Israeli border, was repeated all day yesterday across southern Lebanon.

Civilian Targets

Families fled north—out of what they thought was harm's way—only to find Israeli fighter-bombers were hitting the urban centers and civilians that the Israeli leaders had said they would spare.

The civilian targets ranged from the seaport of Tyre in the south—main gateway for delivery of supplies to the guerrillas—to the town of Damour 11 miles south of Beirut, a suburb that extends parallel to the main runway of the Beirut airport.

In the attacks near Beirut civilians and officials panicked as Israeli planes dropped heavy bombs that collapsed houses and buried inhabitants alive.

For the first time since the end of the Lebanese civil war 17 months ago, people sought refuge in empty Beirut apartments. Here in this hilltop town the lucky rode out in American cars with trunks that could not be closed because they were overfilled with goods or members of the family.

Lucky Palestinians

Civilian Palestinians also rode in vehicles filled with troops and military equipment. They were pulling back from Bint Jubail, the main guerrilla stronghold which,

Occasionally the Israelis fired a mortar round or two as if to encourage the Palestinians to keep moving away from the border.

A Lebanese law student from Bint Jubail, cradling his Kalashnikov submachine gun, laughed off the Israeli capture of his hometown just a mile or so up the road.

"In a few days the Israelis will leave," he said. Who would take their place? "Their friends among the Lebanese Christians," he answered. Would he and his Moslem family then be able to move back home? He smiled and did not answer.

Offshore from Tyre, four Israeli warships shelled the city, a large Palestinian refugee camp nearby and guerrilla military positions high in the mountains.

The real urgency was reserved for the ambulances.

A doctor at the Palestinian

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Cosmonauts Return to Earth After Record 96-Day Flight

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI)—The two Soyuz-26 cosmonauts today returned safely to earth after a record 96-day space mission.

Tass said that cosmonauts Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko made a parachute-assisted soft landing on a snow-covered field in Soviet central Asia.

The preliminary medical examination of the cosmonauts made on the landing site immediately after the soft landing of the de-canted vehicle has shown that the cosmonauts have endured well the long orbital flight, Tass said.

Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko were launched Dec. 10 and docked with the Salyut-6 space lab the following day.

Broke Record

On March 4 they broke the 84-day manned spaceflight endurance record set by the U.S. Skylab-4 astronauts in 1974.

Soviet and Western experts

have hailed the Soviet mission as one of the most successful in the 20-year-old Soviet space program.

Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko got up at 3 a.m. to complete the mothballing of Salyut and the transfer to the Soyuz-27 capsule.

Tass said that they separated from Salyut at 11 a.m. for the short ride to the landing zone, where spotter aircraft and rescue helicopters were drilling.

The Soviet space program recorded several "firsts" during the Soyuz-26 mission—including the first double docking on Jan. 11 when the Soyuz-27 capsule linked with Salyut, the first docking of an unmanned robot supply capsule, Progress-1, on Jan. 22 and the first refueling of a space station on Feb. 2.

With the docking of Soyuz-23 on March 3 the Russians could also lay claim to having sent the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

29,579



Aldo Moro

Conditional on Troop Withdrawals

White House Considers Sale Of Defensive Arms to Somalia

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Reuters)—The Carter administration has begun consulting Congress on providing defensive military equipment and other supplies to Somalia, the State Department said yesterday.

Spokesman Hodding Carter 2d told newsmen that the Somali withdrawal from Ethiopia's Ogaden region had been completed and that the war appeared to be over.

Somalia announced Tuesday that it had completed the withdrawal of regular forces from the Ogaden, following battlefield reverses and U.S. and Soviet pressure.

The State Department aide said he did not know the value of arms being considered for Somalia by the administration, but he understood that they would be used only for self-defense.

Somali withdrawal from the Ogaden was one condition named by President Carter for supplying arms to Somalia. The other was a renunciation of Somali claims on Ethiopian and Kenyan territory.

The spokesman would not say whether Somalia had renounced these claims.

Hodding Carter said that the United States was still waiting for Cuban and Soviet forces to withdraw from the area.

He praised Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre's "difficult but statesmanlike" decision and said that he had requested additional economic assistance.

The United States was prepared to ask other countries to provide supplies for Somalia and to help the recovery of the war-ravaged Ogaden, he said.

State Department officials said that the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Richard Moose, may soon visit Somalia as a special emissary.

Cubans in Eritrea

NAIROBI, March 6 (Reuters)—Cuban troops have become involved in Ethiopia's battle against Eritrean secessionists after helping the Ethiopian Army to defeat

the Eritrean army.

Senate Approves First Treaty on Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Senate today narrowly approved the first of two Panama Canal treaties, clearing the way for the gradual handing over of the waterway to Panama.

The roll-call vote was 68 to 32, one vote more than the two-thirds margin required by the Constitution.

The vote occurred on the 23d day of debate and after intensive last-minute lobbying by the Carter administration and the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate.

The neutrality treaty approved today commits the United States and Panama to guarantee that the canal will remain open to all shipping after Jan. 1, 2000, when the Panamanian government would assume control of the waterway.

It is the second treaty, which will be taken up next month, that would actually turn over the canal to Panama.



Beirut residents look for survivors in wrecked house after Israeli air raid.



Israeli troops at the Lebanese border man a 155-mm gun as Jerusalem's army marched on Palestinian bases.

In Condemning Reprisal Raid

Sadat Says Peace Initiative Depends on Israel

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, March 16 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat made it clear today that he wanted to continue his peace initiative despite the outbreak of Middle East hostilities, but he implied that his future depended on what Israel did next in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Sadat condemned the Israeli assault against the Palestinians in Lebanon with "even more vehemence," he said, than he had used in condemning the Palestinian guerrilla raid inside Israel that prompted the reprisal.

In his first public comments on the Israeli strike, Mr. Sadat said that "we shall continue to do our best for a peaceful solution," a reference to the policy that he set in motion by going to Jerusalem four months ago. But he noted that Cairo would be making decisions, according to how events developed in Lebanon. And he said that he would call together the National Security Council, Egypt's top policymaking body, to assess strategy.

"The Israeli act in the last few days is condemned by Egypt," Mr. Sadat said. "We shall continue to condemn it and we shall observe what will happen in the very near future because we have to make our plans." Mr. Sadat spoke to a group of visiting African legislators who were in Cairo for a parliamentary conference.

Emergency Session
Today, the Council of the Arab League met for two hours in emergency session to discuss the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon. The council called for an Arab summit on the issue. It also agreed to urge a meeting of the UN Security Council, subject to Lebanon's instructions.

Mahmoud Riad, the secretary general of the Arab League, said that "Israel will not withdraw from Lebanon without strong world pressure." Extending such pressure, Mr. Riad said, was "the responsibility of the big powers and specifically the United States."

(Jordan has condemned Israel's strike into south Lebanon as a violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international law and the UN Charter, a spokesman announced today, according to United Press International.)

(The spokesman said that a government statement drafted late last night "condemns the serious aggression on Lebanon and on its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.")

Condemned by Others
(The governments or official media of other moderate states,

including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, have also condemned the Israeli invasion.)

Jordan's position in the Arab world is especially important because it is the only Arab state bordering Israel that has steered a middle course over Cairo's recent peace moves with the Israelis, UPI said.

The Arab reaction to Israel's assault into Lebanon has generally been uncoordinated, with many being uncoordinated with the statements of old rivalries. The Cairo press today chided hard-line Arab states like Syria, which have opposed Mr. Sadat's peace efforts, for not supporting Lebanon and the Palestinians with anything more than words.

While the Israeli retaliation was widely anticipated here, Egyptian officials seem confused about where it leaves the stalled negotiations with Israel. Western

diplomats observe that Cairo cannot afford to resume formal talks as long as the Israelis are occupying Lebanese territory.

Emotional Edge

Mr. Sadat's comments, which had an emotional edge, left the impression that Egypt would adopt a tougher policy if Israel held onto the border area that has been seized in its offensive. Cairo officials have expressed dismay at reports that Israel plans to keep its troops in the Lebanese buffer zone indefinitely.

Mr. Sadat's remarks, which were broadcast over Egyptian radio and television this evening, indicated that this was unacceptable to Cairo. Applying the theme that has pervaded his initiative, he said that "in this Arab-Israeli conflict, Israel should know that force will not provide security,

others' land will not provide security, others' sovereignty will not provide security."

He said that he was summoning his National Security Council "because we thought that we had reached the point where we were about to solve the whole problem peacefully. And Israel resorts to use of force again, resorts to the occupation of others' land by force, resorts to imposing conditions."

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt had condemned such Israeli conduct before "and we condemn now and shall condemn in the future."

Two days ago, Mr. Sadat defied his Arab critics and denounced the recent raid by the Palestinian Liberation Organization into Israel. Until Mr. Sadat spoke out, Arab leaders had avoided publicly criticizing the PLO for its operations against Israel.

Israeli Troops Said to Hold More of Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

out electricity and water and running short of food. Israeli gunboats patrolled offshore and some reports said that they shelled Palestinian positions along the coast. PLO reports said that PLO "anti-aircraft batteries shot down an Israeli Phantom jet during an air raid on our positions in the area of Qana north of Tyre."

The report said that "the plane was seen burning in the skies above Anjoun and then falling southward toward Israel."

Although the Israeli radio termed yesterday's action "mopping-up" operations, a PLO spokesman in Beirut declared, "The fact is that we have stopped them on our positions in the area of Qana north of Tyre."

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Slaying, Abduction Wave

'70 Bombing in Milan Began Terror

ROME, March 16 (UPI).—The Red Brigades, who claim responsibility for today's kidnapping of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic party's president, have been carving an ever-widening swath of death and destruction across Italy for eight years.

The extreme-left terror group was founded in 1969 and first announced its existence in 1970 by firebombing an electronics firm in Milan, leaving behind the first of its now familiar leaflets bearing a ringed, five-pointed star symbol.

The police now hold it responsible for the vast majority of political terrorist attacks, which reached a record level of 2,080 last year.

In the most serious of those attacks, 25 magistrates, lawyers, policemen and a journalist have been killed and scores of executives and leading citizens have been wounded.

The Red Brigades leaped to prominence on April 18, 1974, when they abducted a Genoa magistrate, Mario Sossi, and demanded the release of eight imprisoned comrades in exchange for his life.

Release Canceled

The Genoa prosecutor, Francesco Coco, ordered the release of the men, the Red Brigades released Mr. Sossi unharmed after five weeks and the Rome Court promptly canceled the release order.

After that, Mr. Coco was always accompanied by two police escorts. All three were shot to death by two Red Brigades gunmen in June, 1976.

The self-proclaimed leader of the Red Brigades is Renato Curcio, 37, now standing trial in Turin, accused of three kidnappings and of forming an armed band with 48 other defendants.

The group justifies its terrorist acts by saying it wants to create a situation that will spark a Fascist coup in Italy. It's in turn, they believe, will force the Communists, who they think have sold out to the capitalists, to return to a revolutionary role and spark a civil war.

Curcio, a former Trento sociology student, was arrested in 1974, but his wife, Margherita Cagol, led his daylong commando raid on his jail, freeing him in February, 1976. Four days later she was killed in a gun battle with police and Curcio was recaptured.

Caged in Court

Four thousand policemen have been sent to Turin to supervise security in the trial of Curcio and his comrades. Italy's third attempt to bring them to justice.

Curcio and 14 other prisoners are taken, chained, to court and put in a steel cage. The 34 other defendants are on provisional liberty. Their previous two trials had to be abandoned when they refused to recognize defense counsel or the court and a jury deserted en masse when a lawyer connected with the case was shot to death.

It took the questioning of 150 prospective jurors before Judge Guido Garbato could find the six jurors and eight alternates needed. He had to ask 58 lawyers to find enough to accept the prisoners' defense.

One prisoner, Paolo Ferrari, told jurors from his cage: "We suggest you leave."

Last Friday, a former counter-

terrorist policeman, Rosario Bernardi, 53, who arrested some of those on trial and was to appear as a witness, was shot to death at a streetcar stop. Since then, five defense lawyers and one juror have defected and the judge has had to postpone hearings until Monday.

Laugh and Sing

Curcio and his comrades laughed and sang in their cells when they heard of Mr. Moro's kidnapping.

Italy's counter-terrorist chief, Emilio Santillo, believes the Red Brigades consist of 22 armed prisoners, of whom a dozen act as assassins. He thinks they have 400 active supporters, of which the police know 200 names.

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Moro Abduction Shocks European Leaders

LONDON, March 16 (UPI).—European government and political leaders expressed shock today at the kidnapping of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro and urged that democratic forces join to fight terrorism.

The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, observed a minute of silence for Mr. Moro's five dead police bodyguards. The Parliament's president, former Italian Premier Emilio Colombo, called it the "most serious and most abominable affair Italy has known

since the development of terrorism."

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the Bundestag he was shocked by the act, and Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, called Italian Christian Democrats to express his sorrow.

"This dreadful incident shows how urgent it is for all European democrats to work together in determination in fighting terrorism," Mr. Kohl's message said.

President Carter sent a message of sympathy to Italian President Giovanni Leone, expressing shock at the kidnapping. "I know that millions of Americans join me in praying for his quick and safe return," the message said.

The British Foreign Office said it was "shocked" and "horrified" to learn of the abduction. "Every one must condemn such a senseless act and wish for his safe return," a spokesman said.

Roy Jenkins, president of the Common Market's Executive Commission, said in a message to Mr. Leone that all democratic forces in Europe should work together to stamp out such brutal acts of terrorism.

Danish Premier Anker Joergensen sent a telegram to Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti expressing his government's "worst dismay" over the abduction and its "deepest hope" for Mr. Moro's safe return.

In France, Communist party leader Georges Marchais condemned the act and offered his assurance, "without exception, of the solidarity of the French Communist party... The democratic forces of Italy are capable of making the authors of such a crime fail," he said.

Jean Lecanuet, president of the Center-Social Democrat party, said he was "repelled" by the "horror of this kidnapping."

Moro Is Kidnapped in Rome; Release of 15 Is Demanded

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police said that the former Premier was apparently not hurt.

Mr. Moro was then forced into another car parked nearby. With some of the terrorists inside, it sped away through streets that had been blocked off by an "accident" apparently staged by Red Brigades members. Other terrorists fled on foot.

By late tonight, the police had found three cars that they believed had been used in the kidnapping, but they reported no progress in finding Mr. Moro. The police's doctor said he was in sound health, able to sustain the stress of a kidnapping, but he was known to suffer from chronic low blood pressure and to take medication daily.

In an effort to step up the pressure on the government, the Red Brigades later promised that "we will let other people, other ministers" if the groups leaders were not released within the specified time.

The British Foreign Office said it was "shocked" and "horrified" to learn of the abduction. "Every one must condemn such a senseless act and wish for his safe return," a spokesman said.

Roy Jenkins, president of the Common Market's Executive Commission, said in a message to Mr. Leone that all democratic forces in Europe should work together to stamp out such brutal acts of terrorism.

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In France, Communist party leader Georges Marchais condemned the act and offered his assurance, "without exception, of the solidarity of the French Communist party... The democratic forces of Italy are capable of making the authors of such a crime fail," he said.

Jean Lecanuet, president of the Center-Social Democrat party, said he was "repelled" by the "horror of this kidnapping."

Curcio and 14 other prisoners are taken, chained, to court and put in a steel cage. The 34 other defendants are on provisional liberty. Their previous two trials had to be abandoned when they refused to recognize defense counsel or the court and a jury deserted en masse when a lawyer connected with the case was shot to death.

It took the questioning of 150 prospective jurors before Judge Guido Garbato could find the six jurors and eight alternates needed. He had to ask 58 lawyers to find enough to accept the prisoners' defense.

One prisoner, Paolo Ferrari, told jurors from his cage: "We suggest you leave."

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Cosmonauts Land Safely

(Continued from Page 1)

first non-Russian and non-American into space.

The Soyuz-23 capsule carried a Czechoslovak cosmonaut, Capt. Vladimir Remek, and his Soviet commander, Col. Alexei Gubarev, up for a one-week stay aboard Salyut with Col. Romanenko and Mr. Grechko.

Of more interest to Soviet and Western scientists than the tumbling records were the scientific experiments.

Experiments Praised
One Western expert praised them as more complex and more promising than any previously carried out in orbit.

"The three flights of Soyuz-23 and 27 and Progress-1 represent a combination of the most successful flights the Soviets have ever had," the Western scientific observer said. "They learned an enormous amount—a great deal that was new."

Of particular interest to scientists was an experiment in weightlessness in melting metals and electro-optical compounds which cannot be combined on earth.

The Soyuz cosmonauts also mounted a five-foot-wide radio-telescope dish, which fed its data into a liquid-helium supercooled receptor, to scan outer space.

A hero's welcome—with a shower of Kremlin medals and orders—was certain to await the cosmonauts.

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Renato Curcio, reputed head of the Red Brigades.

since the development of terrorism."

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the Bundestag he was shocked by the act, and Helmut Kohl, chairman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, called Italian Christian Democrats to express his sorrow.

"This dreadful incident shows how urgent it is for all European democrats to work together in determination in fighting terrorism," Mr. Kohl's message said.

President Carter sent a message of sympathy to Italian President Giovanni Leone, expressing shock at the kidnapping. "I know that millions of Americans join me in praying for his quick and safe return," the message said.

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10 Years After Massacre

Hospital for My Lai Built With Donations From U.S.

By Peter Arnett

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP).—On a grassy knoll overlooking the scene where 10 years ago today U.S. troops committed the My Lai massacre, an orange-roofed hospital is being built with private American contributions.

Recent visitors to Vietnam report there are more direct reminders of the morning of March 16, 1968, when Lt. William Calley Jr. led his infantry platoon into My Lai and an adjoining hamlet and killed "at least 175, and the number may exceed 400," unarmed men, women and children, according to an official U.S. Army report.

A small building at My Lai has been turned into a grisly museum with relics such as spent bullets, U.S. Army gear, the personal belongings of some of the victims and pictures of stacks of bodies. A headstone with the names of 504 people said to have been killed in the massacre has been erected beside the ditch where Calley was convicted of killing "at least 20" people.

Nearby, Vietnamese sculptor Chieu Dinh Du has constructed a monument that portrays a woman with upraised fist hold-

ing a dead child, with wounded people at her feet.

Americans who have visited My Lai since the war ended in 1975 hope that the new 100-bed hospital will project a positive image of the United States. "Nothing can eradicate the horror of the past," said Cora Weiss, a consultant to the World Church Service who, during a visit to My Lai two years ago, first suggested that the hospital be built.

"That the hospital will be a symbol of friendship of the American people, the thousands who contributed \$5 and \$10 each to raise enough money," Mrs. Weiss said.

Nearly 13,000 Americans gave \$100,000 to the hospital fund, most of which has been spent on the construction of the main building. The hospital will serve the 130,000 people in the My Lai area and will provide primary medical treatment.

American visitors to My Lai note that the Vietnamese government is making the massacre scene a focal point. In addition to visiting the monuments, My Lai visitors usually get to meet with the few survivors, including Mrs. Nguyen Thi Doc, who tells of the deaths



William Calley in 1974 photograph.

of all the 11 other members of her family that morning.

The government is giving My Lai priority in development projects. A new dam and irrigation canal have been built, and most of the houses flattened

in the war have been replaced.

Gardens are growing in filled-in bomb craters. Buffalo grass along the roadsides and ditches that were far less tranquil 10 years ago today.

Georgia Townspeople Protect Privacy of Ex-Lt. Calley

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 16 (AP).—William Calley Jr., the only man convicted in the My Lai massacre, has won his wish to "sink into anonymity." He lives quietly here with his wife, bolstered by friendly townspeople who respect his desire for privacy.

Ten years ago today, Calley then a 24-year-old lieutenant, led an infantry platoon into the Vietnamese hamlet. Three years afterward, his court-martial and conviction for the murders of 22

in My Lai touched off a national uproar. Many felt he had simply followed the orders of superiors and was made a scapegoat.

The outcry began even before he was exiled from the courtroom. It went on for weeks, reaching the White House, the capitals of the world and back to the living rooms—and consciences—of the people of the United States.

Calley, now 34, sells insurance in his adopted hometown, where he lives in one of its most

fashionable sections with his wife, Penny, the daughter of a Columbus jeweler. They were married nearly two years ago in an elegant, candlelit ceremony.

They live quietly. Calley continues one of his favorite pastimes, preparing dinner at home for friends, a close associate said.

The city, which raised thousands of dollars in his defense during his court-martial at nearby Fort Benning, protects his desire for privacy. The

mayor, his lawyers, friends—all profess to be ignorant of what Calley is doing.

Yet, an associate said, Calley is so popular that "if he stayed and chit-chatted with everybody who stopped him on the street, it'd take him three hours to go a block."

The massacre came to symbolize the American dilemma in the Vietnam war. Calley's 4 1/2-month trial, the longest in U.S. military history, and the resultant guilty verdict touched a national nerve.

Muggers Steal Guns, So GIs Issued Ammo

PORT DIX, N.J., March 16 (AP).—Sentries at this large Army training post have been issued live ammunition for their M-16 rifles because the weapons were being stolen by muggers.

In the two months before the policy went into effect last week, five sentries were attacked and four M-16s stolen, an official said.

A black market for the rifles apparently makes it worthwhile to mug sentries. The weapons, which fire 55 rounds a minute, bring up to \$500 each, police said.

Callaghan to Visit U.S.

LONDON, March 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Callaghan has accepted President Carter's invitation to visit Washington next Thursday to "review world economic and political developments," a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said.

U.S. to Ban Aerosols, Bids Others Join It

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—The government announced yesterday a ban on the manufacture of nearly all aerosol products containing chlorofluorocarbons starting Dec. 15 because of fears that they are damaging the earth's atmosphere.

The ban will affect 97 to 99 per cent of all aerosol containers using chlorofluorocarbons as propellants, including deodorants, hair sprays, household cleaners and some pesticides.

Environmental Protection Agency administrator Douglas Costle said the ban should work no hardship on consumers. Most of the products will continue to be available "with mechanical sprayers or other propellants such as carbon dioxide or hydrocarbons," he said.

The EPA, the Food and Drug Administration and the Consumer Product Safety Commission agreed in 1976 to seek the elimination of all nonessential uses of chlorofluorocarbons as aerosol propellants. The agencies already require warning labels that say the aerosols "may harm the public health and environment by reducing ozone in the upper atmosphere."

Scientists say the gases from

aerosol cans are rising up into the atmosphere and depleting the ozone, which protects the earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays. This could lead to more human skin cancers and cause damage to plant and animal life, some researchers fear.

Incidents already have cut back sharply on production of chlorofluorocarbon propellants, with sales down 40 per cent in the last three years.

Exempt from the ban will be aerosol products "for which no acceptable substitutes exist," according to the joint announcement. These exempt products include contraceptive vaginal foams, drugs used in inhalation therapy, certain electrical cleaning sprays, aircraft maintenance products and some insecticides.

Nearly half of the world's chlorofluorocarbon emissions come from the United States. The U.S.

Reza Shah Centenary

TEHRAN, March 16 (Reuters).—Iranians yesterday marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of the father of the present Shah and founder of modern Iran. To mark the anniversary, the Shah ordered the release of an undisclosed number of convicts.

Canada Restricts Demonstrators

1978 Seal-Slaughter Protest Has Less Impact

By Charles T. Powers

ST. ANTHONY, Newfoundland, March 16.—The coming of March marks the start of the sealing season—first for the harp seal, arriving to whelp on the Arctic ice flows moving down from the waters off Greenland, and then later, farther north and east, for the hood seal.

But in recent years, March also has been a season of confrontation and protest here.

The protests have been mounted by various animal welfare and ecology groups that object to the killing of the roly-poly, white-furred, harp seal pup. Usually, the pups are slaughtered between 1 and 18 days after they are born.

The protest has returned to this town of about 3,000 persons at the tip of Newfoundland's great northern peninsula. It is led by the Greenpeace Foundation, a San Francisco-based organization concerned with environmental issues.

Tame Protest

In contrast to past seasons, the protest seems to have lost much of its steam. There are fewer activists and they are not as well organized as before.

Last year, French actress Brigitte Bardot visited the scene and protesters, on the treacherous ice flows where the seal hunt goes on, attempted to stop the sealers and the sealing vessels nosing into the massive shelves of ice.

One demonstrator chained himself to a load of seal pelts ready to be hauled aboard one of the vessels, and almost drowned when seamen hoisted the load and dumped him into the frigid North Atlantic waters.

It was last year's circus-like atmosphere that led to most of the difficulties encountered this season by Greenpeace. The Canadian Fisheries Department placed strict controls over the group's access to the hunt this year.

Permits Denied

"We have not issued them permits," said Charles Friend, the ranking fisheries official on the scene in St. Anthony, "because they have made their intentions clear. They want to disrupt the hunt, and we simply will not allow that to happen." Permits are required to visit the sealing area.

When the hunt began this week, Canadian officials allowed the leader of the Greenpeace effort here, Patrick Moore, and two U.S. congressmen—Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and Rep. James

Jeffords, R-Vt.—to visit the scene. They were accompanied by actress Pamela Martin, who had obtained a permit.

The hunt began without interference. Reps. Ryan and Jeffords and the Greenpeace delegation flew to the ice in a rented helicopter. At one point, Rep. Ryan lay down beside one of the seal pups and smiled as photographers took pictures.

Confrontation

Both politicians seemed surprised at the depth of feeling among the fiercely independent Newfoundlanders over the sealing issue. One of the men the congressmen encountered on the ice was John Lundrigan, Newfoundland's rural develop-

ment minister, who has signed on one of the ships to work for a few days as a sealer. Wearing a stocking cap and a week's growth of beard, Mr. Lundrigan confronted Rep. Ryan, asking him why he had not chosen to visit the U.S. seal-hunting operation in the Pribilof Islands off Alaska.

"Why aren't you there?" Mr. Lundrigan shouted. "Because they're ugly seals, right, and nobody gives a damn."

Rep. Ryan said that he had come with an open mind.

"An open mind?" Mr. Lundrigan shouted. "Boy, I'm telling you that's honesty for you. If you represent a typical American attitude, it's no bloody wonder you [the United States] are in such a mess . . . Now get

back on your helicopter and go back and straighten yourselves out."

Rep. Ryan later said that he had not understood that Mr. Lundrigan was an official of the provincial government of Newfoundland.

2 Arrested

When officials continued to deny permits to Greenpeace, Mr. Moore, his lawyer and an aide went to the motel offices of the Fisheries Department to demand an explanation. When Mr. Moore and his companions refused to leave, officials called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and had them arrested.

The hunters returned to the ice floes yesterday after a two-day halt in the operation to allow more harp pups to be born.

Los Angeles Times.

O'Neill Sees House Passing Cut in Social Security Tax

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP).—House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., has predicted that despite White House opposition, the House will pass a Social Security tax cut this year.

He said that he had urged the White House to start drafting a proposal of its own for a cut.

"If they don't come up with some type of package," Rep. O'Neill said, "I don't think I can hold the House from going forward."

The House speaker's statement signaled a major escalation of the prospect that Congress, facing rising public clamor against Social Security increases voted only last year, would cut the tax and make up the money to the Social

Security trust funds by taking it out of the Treasury's general income-tax revenues.

Two weeks ago, Rep. O'Neill said that he told the administration that it could probably stop a Social Security tax-cut move, but he said Tuesday that he had changed his judgment of the situation. He said that members were telling him that the public pressure for a cut is great, although he had not seen it in his own district.

Less Clear in Senate

While prospects of House action appeared to be rising, the outlook was far less clear in the Senate, where Finance Committee chairman Russell Long, D-La., repeated Tuesday that he opposes using general income-tax funds to finance Social Security.

In the last few days, Democratic members of the House have demanded a caucus with the object of obtaining a vote "requesting" the Ways and Means Committee to approve a bill cutting Social Security taxes.

Fumes Hospitalize 6

FREDERICK, Md., March 16 (AP).—A railroad tank car carrying liquid chlorine derailed and slammed into chlorine pipelines at a bleach bottling plant yesterday. The gas that escaped sent six persons to a hospital and forced the evacuation of the factory.

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THEATER IN PARIS

Gorky's Conflict Locked in Time

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 16 (UPI).—Maxim Gorky's "Les Derniers" has been resurrected at the Théâtre de la Ville, obviously for its political implications rather than for its old-fashioned realism. Gorky's best play—as every chauffeur of culture allows—is "The Lower Depths," a "must" on any sightseeing tour of 20th-century drama. As a monument it is as inescapable as the Eiffel Tower. When acted by the Moscow Art Company, it is a great play, and even undertaken by lesser players it survives. Before it, Gorky had written only one play, "The Smug Citizens," a ramshackle job, but with the success of his subsequent masterpiece he became a prolific playwright.

Inspired by Chekhov's triumph as a dramatist, almost every author in Russia took to playwriting. Among Gorky's contemporaries who suddenly felt that the play was the thing were the poets and novelists Andrei Bely, Boris Pasternak, Sologub, Merzhkovsky, Zinaida Hippina, Averchenko, Annenkov, Kuzmin and Remizov. While Chekhov and the Dostoevskys were exhibiting the Russian performing arts abroad, a theatrical renaissance flowered at home.

"Les Derniers," a blunt, crude picture of a bourgeois family in decline at the time of the thwarted 1905 rising, was written in 1908. Gorky siphoned into

it a large dose of class-war propaganda and it was immediately banned for performance by the czarist censors, as had been his earlier, similar "Basmala." He published it in his magazine, *Knowledge*, and Victor Barnowsky later staged it in Berlin, but it entered the Russian repertoire only in the 1930s.

Though leaving much to be desired as a play, it is of note as a pioneering work in what was to be termed "socialist realism," that smothering form of drama officially recommended in the Soviet Union during Stalin's reign.

Gorky's model in sketching personal eccentricities was Chekhov, but his depicting of a household in decay stems from the Hauptmann of "Before Sunrise" and "The Festival of Peace," both in high favor in Russia in those years. What is lacking here is Hauptmann's firm hand in organizing his material. Gorky's imitation is sprawling and diffuse and so given to ranting that its dramatic personae sound like a collection of photographs, despite the attempt to individualize them.

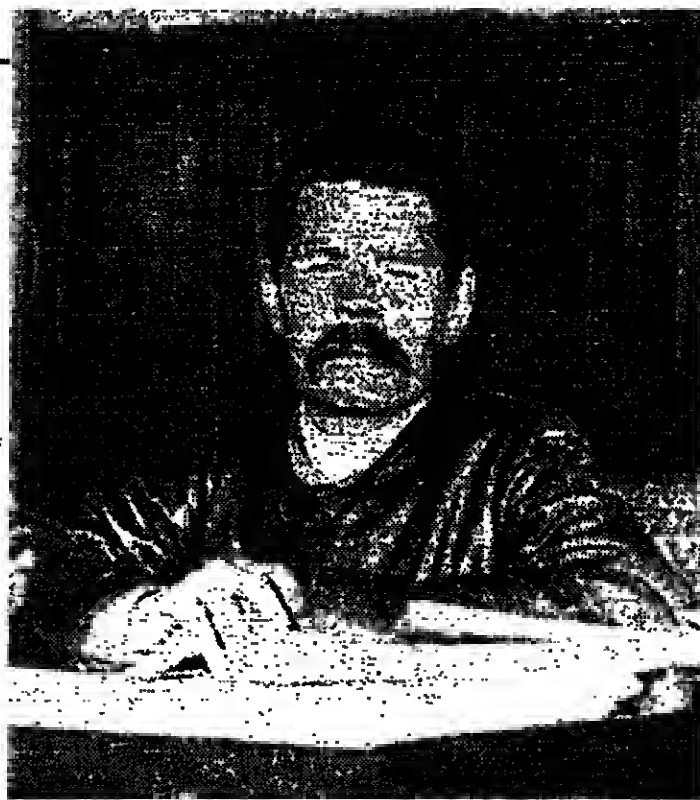
Ivan Kolomoitchev is a bankrupt of the ruling class who lives in perpetual dispute with his wife, his three daughters and his two sons on the bounty of his brother, who is vaguely in love with his sister-in-law. Taking service as a police official, this corrupt and dissipated man is so brutal in his oppression of the striking workers that there is an

attempt to assassinate him. An innocent student is accused of the crime and faces execution. The student's mother comes to beg for mercy and it is around this central situation that the story revolves, with the members of the divided family voicing differing opinions and entering into interminable rows.

Composed as a grim naturalistic study, its tone and treatment are those of the social melodrama of 70 years ago. Believing that it can be modernized in presentation, Lucian Pintilie, the Romanian director, has resorted to drastic operations. The scenography and costumes by Radu and Miruna Borusescu aptly accent the period gloom with dim lighting and a sense of faded grandeur, but Pintilie often contradicts the solemn background by having actors hop over furniture and scurry around frantically as though they were in a Lohéne vaudeville. Actually, the play, with its cumulative structure and occasional faint rumblings of power, would be more effective—and no more tedious—if offered as it was written in the pre-1914 realistic manner.

Pintilie has apparently refrained from issuing any orders concerning the acting aside from his call for acrobatics; everyone seems to be on his own. George Wilson's Kolomoitchev is uncertain caricature, sometimes ruthless capitalist and domestic tyrant and sometimes sloppy opera clown seeking to put over a number. Emmanuelle Béa, ensnared by her wife with such studied mannerisms of superiority that she might be mistaken for an offended Pinocchio. Claude Dauphin as the ailing brother sagaciously remains in low key, while Andrée Tainsy's cackling as the old nurse contributes a helpful household hint.

It would appear that Pintilie



Playwright Maxim Gorky, circa 1908.

was absent from the theater during Sophie Barjac's rehearsals of her tirades, for her screeching would have troubled his musical ear and he would have cautioned her to pipe down. Nathalie Nell, on the other hand, as the hunch-backed daughter, delivers an excellent vignette rather in Chekhovian-Gorky style. Rémy Carpentier as a reactionary brute and Lambert Wilson as the weakling son are quite acceptable as the repulsive, battling brothers.

The culinary title is often boxed in France. "Déjeuner au Soleil," "Pâté," "L'Œuf," "L'Œuf à la Coque," "La Bonne Soupe," "Croque Monsieur," "Le Bon à Table" and "Homard à l'Américaine" have all been hits. Perhaps it is on this chance that "Le Coq en Pâte" by Maurice Abriel (at the Théâtre Saint-Georges) is banking; it has little else that is

likely to please. An undernourished boulevard farce about a suspicious, money-loving wife and her wayward husband who wins a fortune in a lottery which halts her plans to leave him, it is a fumbling imitation of countless comedies of the genre, feeble in its writing, its character delineation and its humor. Laurence Badie, Pierre Harel, Mireille Audibert, Pierre Vernier, Angèle Bardy and Christian Van Cay are the poor players involved.

Terry Hands's production of "Twelfth Night" in Jean-Louis Curdie's adaptation of "La Nuit des Rois" has returned for a brief engagement at the Théâtre National de Chaillot. It is one of the best French productions of Shakespeare in recent years, notable for Pierre Dux's splendid Malvolio and Ludmila Mikael's sparkling Viola.

Rostropovich
Condemns
Soviet Move

PARIS, March 16 (UPI).—Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife, soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, said today that the Soviet Union's stripping them of their citizenship was an "inhuman and illegal act," particularly because they are not political militants.

In a statement issued from their Paris apartment, they called upon music lovers to express their opinion of the Soviet action yesterday, which removes their right to return home.

"In this unhappy time for us, we ask all friends, lovers of music and all people of goodwill to express their opinion of the inhuman and illegal act which has denied us the right to live and die in our own land," the statement said.

"We took and take no part in politics, neither at home nor abroad; we give all our strength to music. . . . The formal accusations made against us have no connection whatever with the real reasons behind this decision."

Helped Solzhenitsyn
Rostropovich fell into disfavor in 1970 when he defended writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and allowed him to live at his home.

"Can we be found guilty on account of our artistic activity abroad?" continued the statement. Rostropovich has given numerous concerts around the world since he left under heavy criticism in 1974. The cellist now is conductor of Washington's National Symphony.

"For this, by the stroke of a dictator's pen, can we be deprived of our homeland without even the legal right to justify ourselves?" the communiqué said.

The cellist also told reporters he expected other Soviet personalities, notably scientist Andrei Sakharov, leader of the dissident movement, to suffer "reprisal measures."

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Billy Daniels is starting in "Bubbling Brown Sugar" at the Royal. Pats Domino is at the Odeon Hamersmith on March 19 for two shows, at 5:30 and 8 p.m. Tania Maria and the Mo'Nique-Muller quintet open at Ronnie Scott's on March 20 for two weeks.

Shirley Bassey, touring Britain, will be in London March 20 and 21 at the Royal Albert Hall and in Preston from March 25-27 at the Guildhall.

Tangerine Dream, also touring Britain, will be in Oxford March 19 at the New Theatre; in London the following night at the Hamersmith Odeon; in Portsmouth March 21 at the Guildhall; in Birmingham March 22 at the Odeon and in Newcastle March 23 at City Hall.

BRUSSELS—Mireille Mathieu is featured at the Palais des Beaux-Arts from March 18-20 at 8:30 p.m. each night. Pats Domino comes in on March 21 for a one-nighter, also at 8:30 p.m.

GENEVA—Carole Smith is appearing nightly at the Popcorn Club until the end of the month.

TAMPERE, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys will be at the Hotel Resendahl from March 20-26.

PARIS—Johnny Mathis will headline the Olympia from March 20 to April 2. He replaces Diane Dufresne, who finishes on the 19th. Wallace Davenport is at the Club Zed through March 19.

Maxime Saury and his Dixieland band are there from March 21 till the end of the month. Les Machucambes are at the Eiffel Tower and Rhoda Scott at the Club St. Germain.

Clarinetist Tony Scott is at present in Prague preparing a musical score for a government TV documentary on the Czechoslovak town of Lidice, which was destroyed by the Germans during World War II. Scott's own company, with standard blues and spirituals interspersed, will be played by the Prague Symphony Orchestra and Chorus and American black musicians.

CBS has just released an album called "Espoir" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the French League Against Cancer, with all profits going to the league. The artists who have donated their services are: Dave Brubeck, Jeanne Manson, Joe Dassin, Gérard Lenorman, Adamo, Marcel Aumont, Dave, Michel Fugère, William Sheller, Annie Cordy, Nino Ferrer and the late Claude François.

Drummerman Art Taylor has just published a book, "Notes and Tones," a collection of interviews he did with 27 of the leading figures on the contemporary jazz scene, such as Miles Davis, Randy Weston, Ornette Coleman, Johnny Griffin, Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis, Max Roach, Dizzy Gillespie, Carmen McRae, Nina Simone, Kenny Clarke, Art Blakey, Hazel Scott, etc. He did it all on his own, the interviewing, the editing, the proofreading, the publishing, and he is also the main salesman. For these interviews, copies may be obtained from Art Taylor, 21

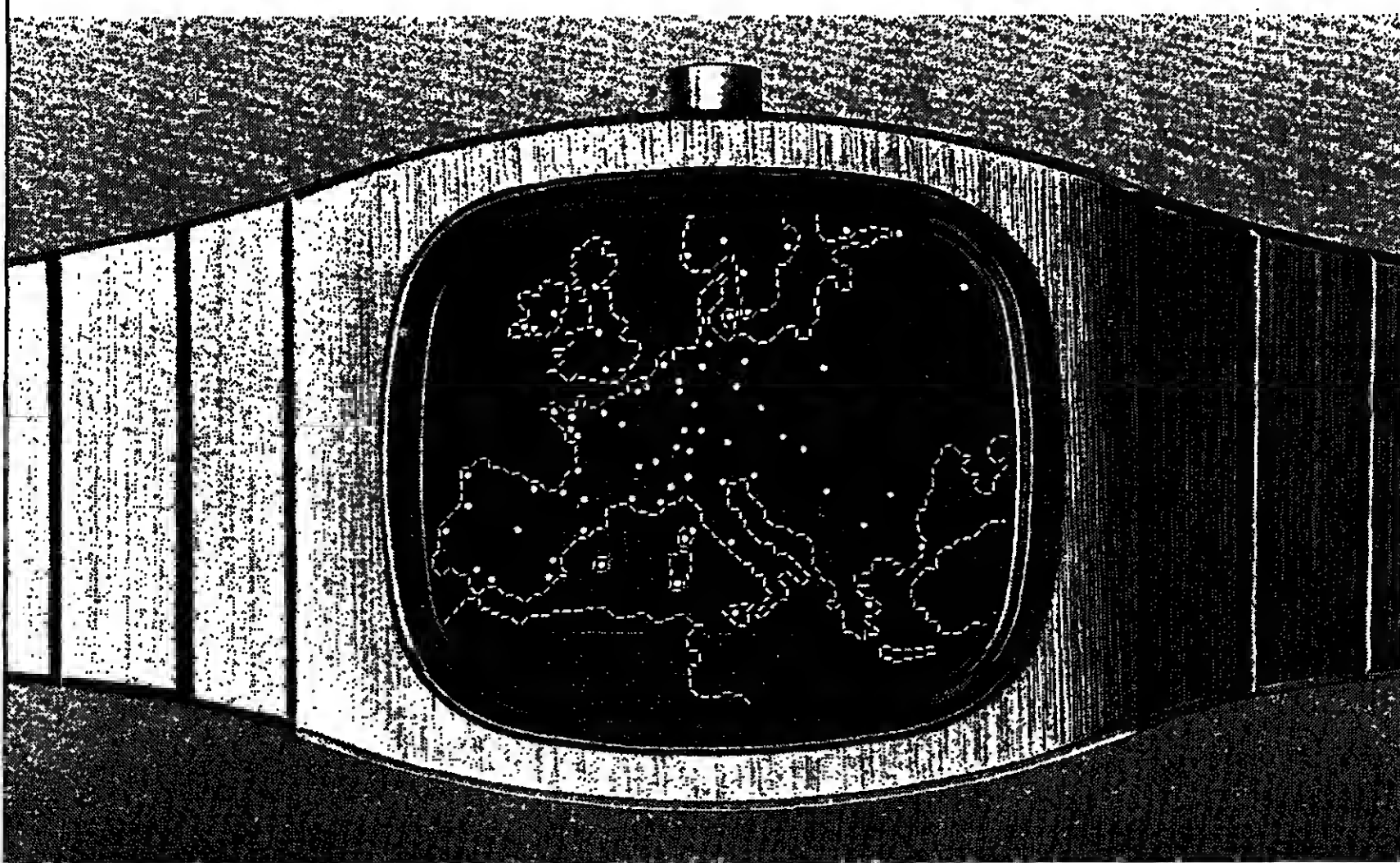
Dresden Exhibit
To Go on Tour in
Three U.S. Cities

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—The East German government and representatives of three major museums have signed an agreement for the loan of what the National Gallery of Art here called an unprecedented international exhibition.

The exhibition includes more than 700 objects from the state museums of Dresden (Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden). It is the first major show loaned to the United States from East Germany.

"The Splendor of Dresden: Five Centuries of Art Collecting" will be seen first at the Washington gallery when the new east building is opened June 1. Next it will go to the Metropolitan Museum in New York City and to the Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco.

Le rendez-vous.



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The French Voter Flinches

The narrow defeat of the left in the French parliamentary election appears to have had a double cause: mistrust of the promises of Eurocommunism and fear of the social transformations pledged by the Socialist-Communist alliance. Next Sunday's runoff will determine the distribution of seats in the National Assembly, but barring some unexpected development, the center-right government formed by President Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists will get a new lease on life. The left parties' agreement to support each other's strongest candidate in the district runoffs is likely only to prevent further losses.

The main losers so far are not the Communists, who held their one-fifth of the electorate, but François Mitterrand and his Socialists. Their strategy for bringing the left to power with the aid of Communist votes is what the halting chiefly repudiates—perhaps for a long time. The Socialists gained ground, but far less than predicted.

Right to the end, the public opinion polls showed the combined left ahead, as they had for more than a year. The polls may have been wrong, but more likely, in the end, the marginal voter flinched. He protested in polls and local elections, but would not vote

Communists into cabinet posts—not with all the risks that entails for the economic and political future of France, the European Community and North Atlantic Alliance. So the French electorate, despite the pressure of economic depression, was left where it has been for many years: eager for a change after two decades of center-right rule but not so great a change as the Socialists and Communists offered.

The Socialists had to settle for 22.59 per cent, well short of what they needed for a majority including the Communists' 20.6 per cent. The Gaullists lost ground, but remain the largest party with 22.62 per cent. The Giscardists did well with 21.5 per cent, but probably not well enough to advance the French President's desire to move toward a center-left coalition with the Socialists, excluding the Communists and right-wing Gaullists. Economic recovery and a tiger Giscardist bloc could yet point the way for that more moderate leftward swing in France. But Mr. Mitterrand's ambition to seek the presidency again, with Communist support, will rule that out before 1981—unless the current election forces a change in Socialist strategy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Israel Poses a Test

By sending troops into southern Lebanon, Israel has asked the world, and particularly the Arab world, to give it some assurance that terrorists will not be left free along the border to prey upon its vulnerable population. It is a fair request, particularly after Yasser Arafat took pride in the brutal assault on Israeli civilians last weekend and promised more of the same.

The problem is that there exists no easy answer. The Lebanese government, by its own admission, cannot control the guerrilla forces based among its 400,000 Palestinians. Syria, having publicly supported the terrorism, could not be trusted to control them. The Palestinian extremists are probably in disfavor in all the Arab nations that border on Israel, but their cause has nonetheless been enshrined in Arab politics and diplomacy. If they are to be prevented from sabotaging the current negotiations—and they have once again begun the job well—the Arab nations must help Israel find some safety or else let Israeli patrol the five-mile-deep danger zone of Lebanon as they now threaten to do indefinitely.

It is all discouraging, of course, it is also horrible. Now mothers weep over maimed children on both sides of the Israel-Lebanon frontier, and shout for revenge. Onlookers the world over will measure the Israeli response against the Fatah provocation and wonder whether the Israelis fired too ran-

domly from the air and why they were not content to capture guerrilla bases on the ground. Some will say the Israelis share responsibility for the Palestinian hatreds and for inflaming them yet again. The Egyptians, who wisely condemned the Fatah attack, will ask not to have their own peace overtures tangled in the forthcoming Lebanon negotiations. The United States, after dutifully refraining from criticism of the Israeli counterstrike, will ask Mr. Begin to put concern for peace with Egypt in the south ahead of the quest for security in the north.

Whatever the merit of these views and requests, the fact remains that it is Israel that is being asked to trust in new arrangements for its security, to relinquish territory that has been a psychological buffer for its people and to envision a time when it will surrender military control over hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. The Arabs who have been trumpeting Israel's vulnerability this week and yet will not take measures that would relieve Israeli anxieties cannot have it both ways. Only by showing that they understand Israel's need for elementary security can they logically promise peace on the return of lost territory. The negotiations for an Israeli retreat from Lebanon will test them well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Eurocommunists in Waiting

In France, Sunday's first round of voting for a new National Assembly gave the Socialist-led left a slight lead over the center-right government coalition, but possibly not enough to carry the day in the second round next weekend. In Italy, a two-month crisis has ended with the formation of practically the same Cabinet under Christian Democrat Giulio Andreotti, the difference being that the Communists now will be an official part of the parliamentary majority while still heading no ministries.

The disappointment of Eurocommunist aspirations is much to be desired wherever the threat has arisen. Some obvious dangers from important Communist participation in Western governments still apply despite Eurocommunist declarations of independence from Moscow. The Communists of any nationality are at best uncertainly devoted to democracy and the Western alliance, and their accession would mean economic panic. If Italy and France can hold off that day until their moderate politicians can rule out the possibility entirely, the present period of wavering uncertainty will have been worth while.

—From The Washington Star.

The French Election

Frenchmen have a habit of voting more conservatively in the second round of their complicated parliamentary election system than in the first. But even if the rule holds true in second-round balloting next Sunday, and Communists do not move into the Cabinet after all, the outlook is for a prolonged period of economic and political instability in France.

The results of first-round voting last Sunday were a deep disappointment to the left. The polls had indicated that the Socialists

Communists and closely allied splinter parties would get about 54 per cent of the vote—more than enough to gain control of the National Assembly.

When the votes were counted, however, the parties of the left had only 48.4 per cent—and even that figure includes the 3.3 per cent of the vote collected by a small extremist party that, in practice, rarely works with the Socialists and Communists.

The unusually heavy voter turnout suggests that fear of Communist power-sharing was a big factor in the outcome. Another element was the confusion sown by the Communist leadership's fratricidal sniping at the Socialists before the election.

The truth seems to be that France will face serious problems even if the left is defeated and the present governing coalition remains in power.

The Communist and Socialist trade unions are in a rebellious mood, and may well set off a series of disruptive strikes and political protests.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing recognizes that genuine social injustices exist; he would like to inaugurate a program of reforms under this banner of "Change With Continuity." But his freedom to do so is limited by the need to control inflation, and by the resistance of the Gaullists.

In short, the prospect is for a victory for the ruling center-right coalition—but that coalition itself is too divided to provide clear, decisive leadership in meeting France's social and economic problems.

France thus faces a period of troublesome instability, no matter who wins the second-round voting Sunday. It's fair to say, however, that the problems will be more manageable if the Communists are kept out of the government.

—From The Los Angeles Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1903

LONDON—The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Whatever may be the minor shortcomings of the government, there is at least one respect—and that is the greatest—in which its vigor and initiative have been vital. In its management of naval affairs the present administration has earned the absolute confidence of the nation, and has marked a new era in the history of the fleet."

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1928

MOSCOW—An obscure railroad station in time tables now as Voroponovo, in Stalingrad Province, southern Volga, will be renamed Maxim Gorki on March 29, in honor of the great author who toiled there as a laborer in 1890. On this date, the 60th anniversary of the writer's birth, the government will issue stamps bearing Gorki's picture and award him the coveted title of "People's Artist."



Carter Going Strong and Fast for SALT-2 Pact

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Hawks hope that the hard time they have given the administration on the Panama Canal treaties will build a barrier against early conclusion of a new arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union. But they are wrong. In a series of recent White House meetings, President Carter has decided to go strong and fast for a second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty—SALT-2—to replace the agreement that expired last fall.

Three considerations have proved decisive in the President's mind. First, it is clear that there is no intrinsic linkage between Panama and SALT; it is not a matter of apples and oranges, it's more like grapefruit and peanut butter.

Panama centers around a vestige of the colonial past. The canal has diminishing strategic and commercial importance. It is of vital interest only to a tiny country that does not pose, and can never pose, a threat to the United States.

SALT, however, is central to this country's relations with the Soviet Union. A second SALT accord will keep the door open for further limitation of arms and for more cooperation in the political sphere.

Standoff

The White House calculates that if there is no agreement, the strategic arms budgets for the Soviet Union and the United States will each rise by one-third without either side attaining a significant advantage. A painfully established system of monitoring, consultation and verification would go by the boards. The visible signing of President Leonid Brezhnev and uncertainty regarding his successor put an added premium on getting an agreement now.

The more so as the Russians have proved flexible and forthcoming in the Geneva negotiations that followed the basic breakthrough made in the meetings between President Carter and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last fall. Since then, there has been Soviet movement on several issues.

The Russians have accepted U.S. proposals allowing for the testing of cruise missiles. They have voluntarily extended the range of 600 kilometers, previously agreed upon for land-based and sea-based cruise missiles, to the 2,500 kilometers accepted for weapons on heavy bombers.

The Russians have accepted a U.S. proposal that they do not produce, test or deploy a mobile

missile—the SS-16—for the first three years of the treaty.

They have accepted a U.S. proposal that there be an exchange of data bases to enhance each side's knowledge of what the other is doing—a significant break with Soviet precedent. Already there has begun an exchange of information on numbers of certain kinds of missiles and planes. Contrary to one published report, no serious hitches have developed in this exchange.

MIRV Question

The Russians also have accepted a U.S. proposal to what kind of launchers are to be counted as having multiple-warhead missiles, or MIRVs. That

should ease tremendously the verification problem of determining which systems have multiple missiles and which do not.

A number of outstanding issues, to be sure, remain unsettled. There is no agreement on whether there should be any exceptions to a general ban on new kinds of land-based missiles. Nor is there agreement on Russia's Backfire bomber. Defining cruise missile ranges continues to be a problem, as does the politically sensitive issue of transferring U.S. technology on cruise missiles to the allies.

But the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul Warnke, has returned to Geneva from a meeting with the President to work on these issues, Soviet Ambassador Anatoli

Dobrynin will return to Moscow from Washington soon with assurances that the Carter administration wants to keep working with the Russians wherever cooperation is feasible.

The administration hopes that a general accord can be reached in Geneva before summer. A final settlement of the toughest issues—notably the Backfire bomber—would probably be reserved for a summit meeting between Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev.

The treaty will then be put to the Senate before the elections. The President's calculation is that the agreement shaping up is a winner, a tonic for the administration that will put the hawk in the difficult position of opposing peace.

'Linkage' in U.S. Foreign Policy

By Helmut Sonnenfeldt

WASHINGTON.—The recent flurry of discussion by officials and others of the merits of "linkage" in the conduct of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union has frequently tended to obscure the issues involved. This is unfortunate when we debate the slogans rather than the substance of policy.

The word "linkage," like its close relative, "détente," came into common parlance in connection with U.S.-Soviet relations in the early years of the Nixon administration. The term, again like détente, was not one that leading figures in that administration preferred or originated in describing the purposes and content of our policies toward the Soviet Union. It came to be convenient shorthand in public discourse; in the process, important distinctions were lost.

Broadly, one can think of linkage in two ways. The first is the essentially tactical one of relating two or more issues in negotiations or the management of some crisis, and trying to use them as trade-offs or to exert pressure for a desired outcome. This is the notion that has drawn the most attention as well as controversy. Its history as a technique for conducting policy is at best ambiguous. It is, mistakenly, cited as the essence of the Nixon-Kissinger approach to policy toward the Soviet Union.

In fact, however, there is a much more fundamental and strategic sense of the term that represents more accurately the perceptions and approaches that

were articulated and instituted by the Nixon administration and continue to be relevant today.

"The central fact," Richard Nixon said in his first presidential report to the Congress on U.S. foreign policy for the 1970s, "is the interrelationship of international events. We did not invent the interrelationship; it is a fact of life. This administration recognizes that international developments are entwined in many complex ways: Political issues relate to strategic questions, political events in one area of the world may have far-reaching effect on political developments in other parts of the globe."

It was on this basis that the Nixon administration sought to develop U.S.-Soviet relations on a "broad front" rather than through compartmentalized negotiations on individual issues on which some convergence or parallelism of interests was thought to exist. It resisted early pressure for a summit meeting and for quick initiation of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (which, incidentally, had been scheduled for the summer of 1968 but were suspended because of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia). Likewise, it held back on a quick response to obvious Soviet interest in and American business pressures for more active economic relations.

Its purpose was to establish a trend toward more normal and restrained political competition, notably in Central Europe, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

It took initial actions to open contact with the People's Republic of China and to display U.S. interest in improved relations with countries in Eastern Europe that were similarly disposed. It moved to repair alliance relationships within the West that had become frayed over Vietnam and other issues.

It was in this broad context that moves were then gradually made to open a series of negotiations that, while conducted on their particular merit, were thus related to a broad strategic approach. These interconnections were not capricious or artificial. They were part of the realities of international life from which the Soviet Union and the United States could not escape.

Pressure Plays

Such an approach could hardly yield overall rapid results; nor would the process be uniform. Integral to it was the imperative of maintaining an effective military balance so that threats of force or pressures and unilateral actions could be deterred or, if necessary, rebuffed. Instances of this occurred in the Middle East, South Asia, Cuba and elsewhere.

Many of the policies involved came to be inadequately implemented, especially as the presidency went into the hands of Jimmy Carter. Nevertheless, the interconnections of reality, retained its validity and it still gives the best promise of creating the stakes for a relationship in which competition is tempered with restraint. But, of course, it requires persistence and continuity. And it requires an understanding by the government and the public alike that occasional quick fixes, dramatic initiatives or skillful tactics may produce an agreement here, a gain there and a satisfactorily managed crisis somewhere else, but do not necessarily represent coherent policy that advances our interests over the long term.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a guest columnist of The New York Times, is a visiting scholar at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He was counselor of the State Department from January, 1974, to January, 1977.

The President

Of the U.S.

And the Shah

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Six weeks in Europe, where necessarily much of the talk is about the declining dollar, suggests the reputation of President Carter is declining pari passu. The dollar's slippage has gone beyond those little lubricating adjustments envisioned by the free floaters. This is not to say that the central banks should suddenly reverse their policy and attempt to peg the dollar. It is to say that something is very wrong. And that President Carter, as chief spokesman for the United States, can hardly be said to have diagnosed it. What one hears about Mr. Carter from anonymous men of affairs, in business, in diplomacy, in letters, is said rather straightforwardly by no less than the Shah of Iran, himself a friend of Mr. Carter, although whether he is also an admirer is another question.

The interview was with Jonathan Randall of The Washington Post, and the Shah was going on about submarines he had ordered from European countries, and frigates, and this & that, when apropos a question about the U.S. policy toward the Horn of Africa, which policy was only described by Art Buchwald or Rube Goldberg, the Shah made a series of penetrating remarks about the U.S. world role since what he called the "trauma of Vietnam and Watergate."

No Fortress

"You have no policy anywhere," said the Shah, quite accurately. "You only react when something happens. The other side is planning something for fifty years [from now]. If the West wants to die slowly that is your business. . . . There is no such thing as a Fortress America."

This is the publicly-uttered opinion of a man whose kingdom is a Soviet territory, and who has spent many hours in the company of President Carter in the past few weeks. What clearly he would like to see is a certain assertiveness by the United States. What form might it take?

• Subject to a plebiscite, an immediate recognition of the new government of Rhodesia, followed by a termination of sanctions and easy credit on sales for defensive purposes.

• The promulgation of a Manhattan Project-Moon-Landing scale enterprise designed to tap the commercial energy potential of the atom. The participation of the top nuclear scientists in the world should be solicited, and the information developed released liberally to every country upon a convincing showing that that country would follow stipulated safety precautions.

• Instant deregulation of oil and gas sales in America, combined with a discriminatory tariff against OPEC oil based on estimates as to the extent of the gouge by each country (a higher tariff in other words, on \$12 oil that costs 18c to bring up from the ground, compared to \$12 oil that costs \$5 to bring up).

• A five-year business tax immunity—Puerto Rico style—for U.S. companies that invest abroad in those countries that permit the repatriation of profits.

• The suspension of SALT talks and all economic exchange and credits with the Soviet Union until all foreign military personnel have been withdrawn from Africa, Mearville, the scheduling of the B-1 bomber, the development of the new cruise missile with increased range, and the production of the neutron bomb.

Now not even the Shah of Iran would welcome all these developments. But he would understand them; and certainly, to speak, the United States would be reborn, the dollar would get up off the floor, stagger over to the bank, and buy a round of drinks for the visiting Swiss, German, Jap, and Dutchman. And in Geneva, understanding the need to be after a tumultuous day at the UN, the paunchy French ambassador would ask his wits abnormally could he remember exactly how it went, the song they used to sing. . . . the one that begins with the words, "O my cahin you see? . . . It had been so many years since he had thought of it, or paid it any attention."

Japan Posts Record Surpluses

TOKYO, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Japan's current account was in surplus by a record \$1.8 billion in February compared with a deficit in January of \$223 million and a year-earlier surplus of \$683 million, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report today.

The balance of payments rose to a surplus of \$2.01 billion following a \$206-million deficit in the prior month and a \$432-million surplus in February, 1977.

Exports on a dollar basis rose 26 per cent from a year earlier to \$7.26 billion, up from \$5.8 billion in January, while imports rose 9 per cent to \$4.93 billion on the year but were down from \$5.20 billion in January.

On a yen basis, exports were up 6 per cent from a year earlier while imports dipped 9 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the current account in February rose to a record for a month of \$1.915 billion from the prior record in January of \$1.582 billion.

Adjusted, the overall balance of payments was in surplus by \$2.13 billion, up from \$1.58 billion in January.

The adjusted trade surplus rose to \$2.45 billion—a record—from \$2.18 billion in January as exports gained 4.7 per cent to \$7.89 billion from \$7.45 billion in January and imports rose 1.3 per cent to \$5.45 billion from \$5.38 billion in January.

The invisible account combined with transfers in February was in deficit by \$530 million compared with a \$559-million invisible deficit and \$39-million transfers deficit in January.

The current account for the first eleven months of fiscal 1977 amounts to a surplus of \$1.7 billion, well above the target for the March 31 year of \$10 billion.

Machine Orders
Meanwhile, the Japan Machinery Federation said the nation's machinery orders for the first quarter year will total an estimated 3.85 trillion yen, on a seasonally adjusted basis, up 26.8 per cent from about an adjusted 2.9 trillion yen in the previous three months.

The healthy increase expected in the January-March period is due to large-scale domestic and overseas plant orders, the federation said.

Report orders in the first three months will total an estimated 1.16 trillion yen before seasonal adjustment, up 50.8 per cent from the previous three months and up 43.1 per cent from the year-earlier period.

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Commenting on the results, BP said the momentum of the 1978 world economic recovery was not maintained and the potential availability of crude oil, augmented by North Sea and Alaskan production, exceeded demand.

Official selling prices of Gulf crudes remained generally unchanged, but market prices declined steadily through the year and into 1978, it said. Toward the end of the year, some producers introduced incentive discounts off their official prices in an attempt to reverse sharply falling demand for their crudes, the company added.

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Carter's Failure on Inflation

Hold On—the Worst Is Yet to Come

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP).—"Inflation," says the nation's chief wage-price watchdog, Barry Bosworth, "just will not take care of itself." That may prove a fitting epitaph to the Carter administration's moribund anti-inflation program.

If there is a single dramatic failure of the Carter administration so far, it has been its inability to grapple with rising prices. Perhaps more than anything else—more than the absence of a believable energy program—Mr. Carter's lackluster leadership on the anti-inflation front has been responsible for the tumbling dollar.

At the final pre-inaugural meeting of his economic advisers in Plains, Ga., in December, 1976, Mr. Carter may have given away the ball game by abandoning the notion of anything as mild as voluntary wage-price guidelines. The paralytic fear, then, was that even a gentle hand to moderate wage and price increases would shatter "business confidence."

Bert Lance was ruling the roost at that time, espousing the philosophy, "if it ain't broke, don't fix it." Even liberal economic adviser Charles Schultz thought the economy could be pushed forward for a year or so without retarding inflation.

The key fact that Mr. Carter must come to grips with is that in his administration the declining trend of inflation from 1975 to 1976 was reversed in 1977, and threatens to go higher. And unless Mr. Carter takes some decisive action now to slow rising prices in 1978, the nation will enter a highly active collective bargaining year in 1979 with an inflationary spiral at high momentum. It could be another disastrous double-digit experience.

Anxiety has been heightened by the consumer

price index for January, already at an annualized rate of 8.6 per cent. The wholesale price index jumped 1.1 percentage points in February.

And just look at what lies ahead: There is the prospect of even higher energy prices, including coal and natural gas. Dollar depreciation raises the costs of a whole range of imported goods. Moreover, inflationary pressures are touched off by restrictive trade quotas, minimum prices for steel, the cargo preference system, new minimum wages, farm support legislation and last, but not least, by sharply higher social security taxes—all actions initiated or supported by Mr. Carter.

The times cry out for a stronger anti-inflationary guide to the private sector than Mr. Carter has been willing to risk. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York—surely no radical institution—recently observed that some means of breaking the deeply entrenched wage-price spiral is needed, adding: "It is the basic appeal of incomes policies that they might provide a means of doing so."

A half-dozen noted economists ranging from liberal James Tobin of Yale to Henry Wallich, conservative governor of the Federal Reserve, have suggested using tax credits or penalties to induce business and labor to comply with numerical guidelines.

The idea may have weaknesses, but the Carter White House, still reflecting Bert Lance's prejudices, has peremptorily ruled it out as politically unwieldy.

So all we have got left is the administration's plea to business and labor to decelerate wage and price increases by one-half point a year. The only new thing on the horizon, insiders say, is "better advertising" of this wet-noodle initiative. So battered down the hatches, folks—the worst is yet to come.

Big Board Prices Gain in Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPT).

—Stock prices finished with a broad gain in heavy trading today after bargain-hunting reversed a morning retreat.

The market advanced despite adverse news that the dollar dropped sharply against the Swiss franc and the West German mark.

Analysts said investors apparently could not resist buying, with many stocks selling at bargain-basement prices.

Helping the market was investor optimism that a settlement in the coal strike will soon be reached following approval by the United Mine Workers bargaining council of the new coal pact.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off more than 2 points after the first hour of trading, closed up 4.07 to 782.55. It was up 0.60 at 3 p.m.

The market's advance was more evident in the breadth figures of the Big Board, where advancing issues outnumbered decliners by a better than eight-to-five margin.

Also helping the market, analysts said, was the Federal Reserve report of a 0.5-per-cent rise

in February's industrial production.

The government's report that retail sales were up 4.5 per cent in the latest week was also seen as constructive.

Among the Big Board actives, Ramada Inns rose 3/8 to 5 1/8 and Holiday Inns picked up 3/4 to 16 5/8. Hercules was steady at 12 1/8 while Smithkline eased 1/8 to 54.

On the downside, Alcoa fell 1/4 to 43 1/4. The company said it is negotiating a merger with a company other than BOC International BOC, which holds a 49-per-cent interest in Alcoa, said it has no intention of selling its Alcoa shares.

Prices finished higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.70 to 126.78.

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Output and Inventories Gain in U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPT).—Industrial production in the United States rose 0.5 per cent in February, reversing a revised 0.8-per-cent drop in January, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

In another report, the Commerce Department said business inventories rose by 0.7 per cent, or \$2.17 billion, in January.

The increase in production put the index at 139.2 per cent of its 1967 average, or 4.5 per cent ahead of February, 1977.

The January decline had originally been reported as 0.7 per cent.

The February gain in output was the strongest since the 0.7-per-cent increase last July.

The board said the increase came despite the fact that output was restrained by severe weather in some regions and by limitation on electric power use due to dwindling coal supplies in some states.

The board estimated the secondary effects of the more than a three-month-long coal strike reduced the February increase by about 0.5 per cent.

Output of products rose 0.7 per cent in February, while materials production rose 0.1 per cent.

Production of consumer durable goods rose 2.7 per cent but remained below the December level, the board said. Production of home goods recovered almost two-thirds of the January decline.

Business equipment, which had fallen 0.5 per cent in January, rose 0.9 per cent in February.

Business inventories in January totaled an adjusted \$334.6 billion, up from December's downward revised \$332.64 billion, which was down \$39 million, or less than 0.1 per cent, from November.

Manufacturers' inventories

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Dollar Off Sharply in Europe After Heavy Selling in Tokyo

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell sharply today against most major currencies in European foreign exchange dealings, losing 1.3 per cent against the deutsche mark and 3.1 per cent against the Swiss franc, after coming under renewed heavy pressure in Tokyo.

Chalking up a new trading low

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 16

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										
High.	Low.	Div	5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	C	High.	Low.	Div	5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	C	High.	Low.	Div	5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	C	
32%	28%	ACF	2	6.5	7	56	31	29%	20%	4%	2%	Artstar	10	128	55	54	54			21%	12%	Burtes	22	21	15%	15%	15%			
22%	18%	Alcoa	1.34	7.7	123	161	156	161	161	2%	1%	18%	AT&T	28	82	24	23%	20%	20%		62%	41%	CBS	2.40	5.2	7	158	46%	46%	7
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22%	18%	ASA	1.34	7.7	123	161	156	161	161	2%	1%	18%	AT&T	28	82	24	23%	20%	20%		62%	41%	CBS	2.40	5.2	7	158	46%	46%	7
22%	18%	ASA	1.34	7.7	123	161	156	161	161	2%	1%	18%	AT&T	28	82	24	23%	20%	20%		62%	41%	CBS	2.40	5.2	7	158	46%	46%	7
22%	18%	ASA	1.34	7.7	123	161	156	161	161	2%	1%	18%	AT&T	28	82	24	23%	20%	20%		62%	41%	CBS	2.40	5.2	7	158	46%	46%	7
22%	18%	ASA	1.34	7.7	123	161	156	161	161	2%	1%	18%	AT&T	28	82	24	23%	20%	20%		62%	41%	CBS	2.40	5.2	7	158	46%	46%	7
22%	18%	ASA	1.34	7.7	123	161	156	161	161	2%	1%	18%	AT&T	28	82	24	23%	20%	20%											

**IC Industries
builds 1977 net income
29% higher than
record year,
1976.**

Our first decade of diversification was completed in 1977 with new records in both sales and earnings. In 1968, a \$300 million regional railroad became ICI Industries. Today, ten years later, we're a \$1.9 billion international multibusiness corporation.

**IC INDUSTRIES CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENT OF INCOME**
Years ended December 31, 1977 and 1976
Dollars in thousands except per common share amounts

	1977	1976	% Change
Sales and Revenues	\$1,873,253	\$1,688,532	10.9
Income before Taxes	119,223	95,672	24.6
Taxes on Income	40,711	34,839	16.9
Net Income	78,512	60,833	29.1
Net Income per Common Share	\$4.55	\$3.58	27.1

**Record year for net income
per common share and sales, too.**

Net income grew 29 percent in 1977 to \$78.5 million. Net income per common share jumped 27 percent to \$4.55, nearly a dollar greater than 1976. Sales were nearly \$200 million greater than 1976.

Our Midas International Corporation opened its 1000th automotive shop in 1977. And Midas sales were three times greater than when the company joined IC Industries in 1972. Midas and the soft drink companies in our Consumer Products Group topped \$430 million in sales in 1977, up 17 percent from 1976.

We acquired Stanray Corporation in 1977, an important addition to the continuing growth of IC Industries. Stanray, a major producer of railroad equipment, aviation products and fluid power components, joined Abex Corporation in our Commercial Products Group. Commercial Products achieved record sales of \$638 million in 1977. Up 11 percent from 1976.

Rail Transportation Group improves by \$11.6 million.

Yes, it was a very good year. Our Transportation Group earned a pre-tax income of \$5.1 million in comparison to a \$6.5 million pre-tax loss in 1976. An improvement of \$11.6 million.

We're working to make record years a tradition at IC Industries. That's how we've grown from a \$300 million regional railroad to a \$1.9 billion international multibusiness corporation in just 10 years.

If you'd like to know more about why IC Industries keeps sounding like a broken record, write us: IC Industries, Inc., European Office, 55, chemin Moise Duboule, Petit Saconnex, CH-1211 Geneva 28, Switzerland.

IC Industries

Diversified in five business groups:
Commercial Products, Consumer Products, Real Estate,
Financial Services and Transactions.

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Mo	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/R	B YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 74 75 76
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	380.25 537	382	356 - 336	6	4.6	89.14 83.80 55.65
BOUYGUES	Construct.	505 - 275	505	496 - 467	17	4.2	50.73 25.92 1.13
BSEN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass, food	522 - 378	398	370 - 349	30	6.3	28.38 -34.37 20.15
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 126.40	148	148 - 145	11	7.9	16.96 16.42 12.33
CHEMIMIQUE ROUTIERE ...	Public works	115 - 80.20	99.50	102.70 56	4	7.4	11.16 14.07 24.48
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	120.50 - 84	119	120.50 - 117.20	8	6.2	10.36 15.85 14.89
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 72.50	101	99 - 94.70	12	6.4	6.77 10.84 6.77
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy mfg	98 - 49	81	87.60 - 83	—	9.9	28.73 9.62 -6.50
EUROFRANCE	Holding	190 124	180	188 - 164	3	6.1	— 35.50 54.30
EURODIP S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	412 296	399.50	395 - 378.50	5	4.7	23.82 29.22 23.51
GEN. OCCIDENTALE ...	Holding	195 - 168	195.20	171 - 184	6	2.9	— 26.94 30.61
METAL	Mining	94.10 - 45.80	53.80	53.50 - 51.70	3	6.5	17.99 2.44 21.51
MOET-HENNESSY	Severac	457.50 968	424	420 - 400	33	2.6	17.84 -5.71 12.78
NORD (Compagnie du) ...	Holding	22.10 15	17.20	17.50 - 17	10	8.5	4.18 0.29 1.72
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. min.	91 - 62.10	93.50	82 - 77.80	14	6.0	9.50 -6.30 6.00
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	323.50 301	318	310.20 - 288	2	3.2	38.24 54.71 137.96
RAFFINAGE (Gr. Fr.) ...	Petrol.	69.90 - 51.70	63.80	63.50 - 60	—	9.4	— — —
REDOUTE	Mail order	620 458	568	591 - 565	12	3.2	35.87 45.57 47.86
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	83.78 - 68.50	62.70	63 - 58.40	18	9.6	14.82 5.83 6.34
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 337.40	355	357.50 - 349	—	7.0	(not relevant)
ROSKIS ROSSIGNOL	Sid. manu.	1918 - 1245	1388	1570 - 1531	16	1.6	71.76 75.76 87.40

• **What is the purpose of the study?**

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MARCH 16, 1978		1st Fran
SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS	
14,724	Met dividend proposal of Fr. 1.16 in 1976 (+7.4%).	
680	Expect '77 results to improve dividend increase set.	
2,302	1977 group consolidated turnover = 3,500 MF (+7.9%).	
1,866	Subsidiary C. de Marillme 1976 = 694 MF (+32% vs. 1975).	
1,672	New convert. bond issue of 400. Expect to pay more dividends.	
5,799	'77 net profit up 12.4% due to altered. Div. raised to Fr. 8.10.	
4,828	'77 dividend proposal of Fr. 6.50 in 1976 (+7.3%).	
2,484	1977 turnover (on-exchange) = 58 (+12% vs. 1976).	
2,193	Sept. '76 Sept. '77 net profit = 44 vs. 27.25 MF (+16.6%).	
1,545	'77 dividend increase proposal: Fr. vs. Fr. 18.00 in '76 (+30.1%).	
2,806	'76-77 group consolidated turnover 14,676 MF vs. 14,475 MF for '76.	
7,944	Moldia 1977 turnover = 24.4 MF vs. 35.2 MF in 1975 (+12.1%).	
3,132	Estimated '77 consol. turnover = MF (+16% vs. 1976).	
13,284	Banque Rothschild has taken 4 of Compagnie Europeenne de 1976.	
25,471	'77 consol. turnover = 25,972 MF (1976). Foreign sales: 50% of 1976.	
9,444	Expect '77 consol. turnover (est.) to attain some FF 42 bl. (+9.8).	
5,480	1977 dividend will be maintained: Fr. 6.	
926	Group consoli. turnover (Jan. 1976) = some 2,400 MF (+11.1%).	
18,841	1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MF (up 14%).	
23,580	FF income up from Fr. 190 to Fr. 218 mil. net div. income up.	
266	Consol. turn. (on-exchange) April-20 '77 = 63.70 MF vs. 69.44 MF (+9.2).	

Stock	Sls.	Crgs 3 mth. Prev.	- 12 Month - Stock	Sls.	Crgs 3 mth. Prev.	- 12 Month - Stock	Sls.
...

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock									
High-Low Div in Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Qual. Case										High-Low Div in Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Qual. Case										High-Low Div in Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Qual. Case									
19%	14%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	19%	14%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
20%	18%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	20%	18%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	20%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
21%	19%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	21%	19%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	21%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
22%	20%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	22%	20%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	22%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
23%	21%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	23%	21%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	23%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
24%	22%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	24%	22%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	24%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
25%	23%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	25%	23%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	25%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
26%	24%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	26%	24%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	26%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
27%	25%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	27%	25%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	27%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
28%	26%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	28%	26%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	28%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
29%	27%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	29%	27%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	29%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
30%	28%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	30%	28%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	30%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
31%	29%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	31%	29%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	31%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
32%	30%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	32%	30%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	32%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
33%	31%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	33%	31%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	33%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
34%	32%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	34%	32%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	34%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
35%	33%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	35%	33%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	35%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
36%	34%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	36%	34%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	36%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%
37%	35%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	37%	35%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	37%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
38%	36%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	38%	36%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	38%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
39%	37%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	39%	37%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	39%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
40%	38%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	40%	38%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	40%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
41%	39%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	41%	39%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	41%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%	39%
42%	40%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	42%	40%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	42%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%
43%	41%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	43%	41%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	43%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
44%	42%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	44%	42%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	44%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%
45%	43%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	45%	43%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	45%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%
46%	44%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	46%	44%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	46%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
47%	45%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	47%	45%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	47%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
48%	46%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	48%	46%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	48%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
49%	47%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	49%	47%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	49%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%
50%	48%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	50%	48%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	50%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
51%	49%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	51%	49%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	51%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
52%	50%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	52%	50%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	52%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
53%	51%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	53%	51%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	53%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%
54%	52%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	54%	52%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	54%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%
55%	53%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	55%	53%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	55%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
56%	54%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	56%	54%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	56%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
57%	55%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	57%	55%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	57%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
58%	56%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	58%	56%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	58%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%
59%	57%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	59%	57%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	59%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
60%	58%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	60%	58%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	60%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
61%	59%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	61%	59%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	61%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
62%	60%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	62%	60%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	62%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
63%	61%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	63%	61%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	63%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%	61%
64%	62%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	64%	62%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	64%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%
65%	63%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	65%	63%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	65%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
66%	64%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	66%	64%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	66%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%
67%	65%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	67%	65%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	67%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%
68%	66%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	68%	66%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	68%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%
69%	67%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	69%	67%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	69%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
70%	68%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	70%	68%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	70%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%
71%	69%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	71%	69%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	71%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%
72%	70%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	72%	70%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	72%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
73%	71%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	73%	71%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	73%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%
74%	72%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	74%	72%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	74%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%
75%	73%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	75%	73%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%	15%	15%	15%	75%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%
76%	74%	Paycom	50	2.7	8	3	18%	14%	14%	76%	74%	SciPar	1	6.3	6	75	15%												

International

Stock Indexes			
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Dow Jones	65.90	69.50	68.00
Standard & Poor's	95.00	101.11	97.77
N.Y. Times	143.94	146.08	146.08
Wall Street	468.50	498.50	497.00
London	811.80	812.97	234.34
Paris	111.00	121.00	—
Bombay	81.94	91.38	91.38
Indexes			
Am. Ind.	47.95	48.19	48.19
Ind. Ave.	380.0	381.28	380.0
Ind. Div.	5397.08	5272.50	5297.00
Ind. Ind.	506.00	506.30	510.00

W. 111 Old.

March 16, 1973

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Amsterdam	2.1730	4.1750	106.8235	66.345*	26.297*		0.8940*	114.75*	38.85*
Brussels (a)	3.1656	60.5225	15.567	9.7465	35.976*	14.5718		16.60	5.9945
Frankfurt	0.0358	3.8910		45.322	2.391*	13.654	0.426*	107.14	38.41
London (a)	1.0132		3.8920	9.7730	1693.0	0.8961	60.592	3.6025	10.6925
Milan	887.10	1688.40	421.18	183.90		294.70	37.978	451.76	183.20
Paris	4.98575	8.9700	280.580*		6.47155	215.900*	14.8175	247.310	33.970

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